

DISTROST FOLLOWS VICTORY

People Pause While Celebrating Emperor's Defeat.

DEMAND THAT DEEDS
FOLLOW CZAR'S PROMISES

Wild Scenes in St. Petersburg Where
Two Hundred Thousand People
Parade in Honor of Government's Downfall.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—All Russia today celebrated enthusiastically the emperor's gift of freedom which the greater part of the world received with deepest joy, though in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities socialists and revolutionists organized anti-government demonstrations and red flag parades, which, with the patriotic manifestations, led to a number of conflicts between the "Reds" and "Whites" as the anti-government and royalist factions are respectively termed. On the whole, the day passed more quietly in Russia than had been expected. Riots are reported from Poltava, Kazan and Kishineff, where two men were killed.

In each of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the day was one such as the Russians never before have seen.

The slaves people which, during the long war, lost almost the entire period preceding the announcement of the new era of constitutionalism seemed self-restrained and apathetic, gave itself up fully to the exuberance of the moment and spent the entire day in parades and assemblies, which for the first time in the history of Russia were freely permitted.

Socialists Quick to Act.

The scenes in St. Petersburg reminded the observer of events in an American university town after a great football victory, but a thousand times magnified. From early morning the streets of the capital were filled with a mass of demonstrators who paraded up and down the long and broad Nevsky Prospect and through the city and again the route between the principal centers of demonstration, the Kazan Cathedral and the university, and constantly augmenting, reached a grand total of fully 200,000 people. While down the Nevsky Prospect late in the afternoon socialist agitators, consisting of both students and workmen, and members of the revolutionary organizations jumped into the forefront of affairs in St. Petersburg and converted the celebration into a great revolutionary demonstration. There were long processions in which hundreds of red flags were carried, and in every one was compelled to doff the hat.

Demand Treppoff's Removal.

A great majority of the paraders flouted on the heels of their coats and streamers of crimson ribbon and socialist orators delivered fiery orations from the balcony of the cathedral, or wherever they could gather audiences. They declared the concessions of the emperor's manifesto were insufficient and that they must have the freedom called for by the manifesto, the formation of a national militia and the banishment of General Treppoff and all troops under his command twenty miles from the capital.

Reds Rule the Mobs.

Early in the day the "Marshallists" supplanted the general and the popular marching song. The loyalists attempted to take the lead against the socialists and revolutionists by organizing counter parades in which they carried the red, white and blue banner of Russia and chanted the national anthem, but they were driven off the Nevsky Prospect by the overwhelming numbers of the "Reds" every time they appeared.

A feature of the day was the intense enmity displayed by the orators against General Treppoff, the agitators universally demanding his removal and at a great meeting in the university tonight the demand was made by the thousands of demonstrators who left here and there to kill him, Count Witte, however, does not seem inclined to throw him overboard, at least for the present, and has also refused the proposals for the removal of the troops as sheer folly.

The forthcoming amnesty for political prisoners announced by Count Witte served to defeat a number of attempts made by agitators to lead the crowds up to attack the St. Petersburg institution in which political prisoners are detained and which is strongly guarded by troops.

DECLARE TREPOFF HAS GIVEN UP HIS OFFICE

Paris, Oct. 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of Eclair says that Gen. Treppoff has resigned.

FRENCH OFFICIALS WELCOME THE CZAR'S SURRENDER

Paris, Oct. 31.—Official circles here are highly gratified at Emperor Nicholas' manifesto, which is regarded as being a prelude to a momentous transformation of the empire.

This view is shared by the press and public generally, which follows the Russian developments with absorbing interest.

However, officials point out that the manifesto is somewhat general and lacking in precision but Count Witte's acceptance of the premiership is considered to be strong assurance that he will give practical realization to the reforms.

The semi-official Temps welcomes the manifesto with reserve, saying: "The manifesto is neither clear nor complete. All the acts of the emperor are the result of the situation of the opposition or of the riots, and do not inspire confidence. His action yesterday was of this character. It was a capitulation not only to constitutionalism, but also to the strike and to the revolution. At it is to be hoped that the imperial concessions will soon take the form of real reforms. For months the unhappy empire has suf-

Count Witte in His Automobile in St. Petersburg—The Man to Whom Russia Looks for Realization of the Czar's Promises



ferred from promises. What it requires today is acts.

The Journal Des Debats says: "The manifesto sets forth general principles, notably the enlargement of liberties. The application of these principles promises the Russian people the enjoyment of liberty of opinion analogous to that enjoyed by the western countries."

The Journal Des Debats expresses the hope that the manifesto came in time to prevent an insurrection.

WITTE ASKS AID OF THE ST. PETERSBURG EDITORS

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—Count Witte today summoned a conference of the editors of all the St. Petersburg newspapers and asked their aid and co-operation in restoring normal conditions and securing the confidence of the people in the new regime, the purpose of which is to give the fullest measure of liberty outlined in the manifesto. The count said he had telegraphed to many eminent liberals to come to St. Petersburg and assist in putting the new administration on a solid and acceptable footing, but while the railroad strike prevented their arrival he was forced to rely on the sober senses of the St. Petersburg press, without whose assistance in calming the public, the government could do nothing positive and would be obliged to content itself with negative and even reactionary measures.

Rejoicing in Odessa.

Odessa, Oct. 31.—The promulgation here of the emperor's manifesto was followed by the wildest excitement, vast crowds exultantly parading the streets, in which were noticed that a number of troops marched with the people.

Warsaw Rejoicing.

Warsaw, Oct. 31.—The imperial manifesto granting a constitution to Russia made a deep impression on the populace. There is universal rejoicing in which the army officers joined. The military patrols have withdrawn.

BattleShip Rhode Island Back.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 31.—A slight accident to the machinery of the new battleship Rhode Island prevented a full test by the builders on the trial trip on which the vessel started, and the battleship returned to Boston today and was placed in dry dock at the navy yard for cleaning and repairs.

The accident is not serious, and it is said that repairs can be made while the vessel is in the dry dock. A leak in the condenser caused the feed tanks to overflow after the Rhode Island had been put over the measured mile course off Provincetown two yesterday. The leaky condenser was immediately shut down on the engines. The shutting down on the partial test, however, was pronounced favorable by the builders.

OFF TO EXPLORE THIBET.

Sweden to Be Given Escort of Troops by Lord Curzon.

Stockholm, Oct. 31.—Lord Curzon has promised an armed Indian escort through Thibet to Dr. Sven Hedin, the distinguished explorer who left here last night for Constantinople en route for Thibet via Armenia, Persia, Baluchistan and Northern India.

Dr. Hedin also proposes to explore the coast of eastern Persia, and will, through King Oscar, request the shah to provide him with an escort. His main object is to discover the sources of the Rivers Indus and Brahmaputra and to explore the great Thibetan lakes. This is the intrepid traveler's fifth voyage of exploration in the unknown parts of Asia.

Manager Gumpertz was paroled on his promise to bring with him to court tomorrow all members of the company including Mary Shaw, Arnold Daly, Chrystal Hope, John Pinsky, Fred Tyler and George Warren, and also former State Senator W. H. Reynolds, owner of the Garrick theatre.

Police Commissioner McAdoo himself saw the play last night and considered the performance as a "business proposition," has probably never been equalled here for naked social conditions.

The play had its initial performance in Boston at the Hyperion theatre last Friday night.

company that any one participating in further performances of this play would be arrested.

While the money may be refunded for seats purchased, many persons will be losers through having purchased tickets from speculators at exorbitant prices.

The play deals with the social problem and its manifestations in the frankest manner possible. The dialogue between Mrs. Warren and her daughter, in which the former told of her "profession," with its client of "Private Hotels" in Brussels, and other capitals of Europe, and defended her own choice of a demi-monde career in the "upper crust" as a "business proposition," has probably never been equalled here for naked social conditions.

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FINLAND REGAINS LIBERTY

Czar Restores Old Form of Government.

ENTIRE PEOPLE RIPE
FOR GREAT REVOLT

Edict Comes Just After General Strike Has Been Declared and Machinery of Government Disabled.

Helsingfors, Finland, Oct. 31.—The proclamation of civil liberty in Russia was followed today by the announcement of the return to a constitutional regime in Finland and the abolition of the arbitrary conditions under which Finland has been governed since the Russian revolution. The edict of the czar, which he returned from St. Petersburg, who in June of last year was killed by Eugene Schuamann, son of Senator Schuamann, the assassin afterward executed.

After a meeting of constitutionalists today, at which an address was drawn up for presentation to the government, demanding the government of Finland in accordance with the terms of the constitution of the grand duchy, Prince John Obolensky, the governor general announced to a deputation by the meeting that he had been instructed from St. Petersburg that the Diet would be immediately called in extraordinary session to legislate for Finland.

The members of the senate, who had continued to perform their functions under Count Bobrikoff, and Prince Obolensky all hastened to their resignations in compliance with the demand of the constitutionalists, and the fact of these resignations was telegraphed to St. Petersburg.

Among the demands of the constitutionalists is the reform of the Diet into a numerical assembly to be chosen at general elections by all citizens of mature age, and the first duty of which would be the preparation of new laws for Finland.

Considerable excitement prevailed during the meetings of the constitutionalists and while the deputation was waiting for an answer, but after the resignation of the senators had been proclaimed to the crowd from the balcony of the senate, order was restored. When it was announced to the crowd outside Prince Obolensky's residence that the senators had resigned, a false cry of "The Cossacks are coming" caused a panic in which 31 persons were injured.

Owing to the strike the town is in darkness.

Many students today visited the vestibule of the senate to view the spot where Schuamann killed Count Bobrikoff, and cheered the memory of the slayer.

Before the news of the manifesto was received here, the workmen's committees which had been urging co-operation with their Russian comrades, had declared in favor of a general strike, which commenced today. The entire train service east of here ceased after midnight. The students joined in the movement, urging that all the schools be closed.

The telephone and postal service and the higher educational establishments are closed. The senate has suspended its sittings and the public offices and banks are shut.

It is reported that the members of the senate intend to resign in a body. The newspapers appeared today uncensored. Big crowds throng the streets. Some of the crowds sang Finnish songs, but no violence has been reported up to the time this dispatch was filed.

The garrison of Sveaborg is reported to be disaffected.

SENATORS JAILED.

California Bondsmen Will Serve Five Years Each in Pen.

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 31.—Former State Senator James D. Emmons, convicted of receiving a bribe in connection with the investigation of building and loan associations by the legislative committee, was today sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Former Senator Runners is now serving a sentence for the same offense, and ex-Senators Wright and French are awaiting trial on similar charges. All four were expelled from the senate at its last session.

ROBBER LEAVE HOME.

Will Settle in Argentina, Where They Will Establish a Colony.

Cape Town, Oct. 31.—Large parties of farmers from the northern districts of Cape Colony, the Transvaal and the Orange river colony have arrived in Cape Town en route to Argentina under the guidance of Mr. Venter, a member of the Cape Parliament, and an extreme partisan of the Bond policy.

The farmers will settle in the Chubut territory, where the Argentine government has granted them farms of 6,000 acres each at \$1,250, payable in five years.

CUT OFF HIS FINGERS.

English Soldier Mutilates Himself to Escape Service.

London, Oct. 31.—The practice common in Continental armies of mutilating or cutting off the index finger and thumb to render soldiers unable to fire a rifle, and hence unfit to serve in combat, was today demonstrated by a British soldier. A soldier of the 1st Buffs, who had been wounded in the hand, cut off two fingers of his left hand with a chopper.

After he had been surgically treated he was placed under arrest. In the army act this offense is specifically mentioned as being punishable by a long term of imprisonment.

ROOSEVELT PRAISES THE SAILOR MEN

Warm Tribute to High Efficiency of Navy.

SHOVELLED COAL INTO THE
VIRGINIA'S FIRE BOXES

Says He Considers His Southern Trip Just Ended a Most Profitable and Enjoyable Experience.

Washington, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt regards his southern trip just ended as most enjoyable and profitable experience.

He enjoyed the voyage and expressed himself in the most enthusiastic terms regarding the ships, officers and men of the Navy. The president, when in the boiler room of the ship was asked to shovel some coal into one of the boilers. This he complied with, and the fireman named the boiler "The Roosevelt."

The president said to the men: "It is a privilege for any president to come on board a squadron of American ships such as these, not alone to see the ships, but to see the men who handle them. From the admiral down through the entire ship's company every American should be proud of what I have seen aboard this ship; the discipline, the ready subordination of each man, whether officer or enlisted man, to duty, the care taken of the men and in return the eager, intelligent, self-respecting zeal of each man in doing his work. What must impress especially any observer is how essential it is that every individual on a ship like these should do his whole duty and in any crisis more than his duty. The result as I see it is a triumph not only of discipline, but of the ready zeal with which each individual performs his allotted task. At any time some emergency may arise in which the safety of the entire ship will depend upon the readiness, intelligence and cool courage of some one man among you, perhaps an officer, perhaps an enlisted man. Any man in the whole ship's company who does his full duty and in any crisis more than his duty, has a right to feel a personal pride in all he does."

"You are doing your duty well and faithfully in peace. Remember that if ever, which may Heaven forbid, war comes, it will depend upon you and those like you whether the people of this country are to hold their heads even higher or to hang them in shame. Now, a word especially to this squadron and this ship. No other nation can boast of a better squadron, a squadron composed of more formidable vessels. In the matter of the officers and men, we have no cause to shrink from comparison with any other nation. So far the Colorado has been the one ship that has had the chance to see what she could do in gunnery practice, and she has been so astonishingly good that the other ships of the squadron will have to do their level best if they expect even to equal it. I need not tell you to remember that battles are decided by gun fire and not by the only shots that count are the shots that hit."

"Men, I am glad to have seen you, and I don't think that anywhere under our flag there could be found a better set of men, a more self-respecting American citizens of the very type that makes one proudest to be an American."

Marine Band Meets President.

Washington, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt came ashore at the navy yard at 11:30. He was received by a guard of marines accompanied by the marine band. A salute of 21 guns was fired when the president arrived and another when he left the yard at 12 o'clock. Mrs. Roosevelt drove to the yard at 11:30 and greeted the president upon his arrival. President and Mrs. Roosevelt were driven direct to the White House.

Train Says Nothing of Trouble.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The navy department this morning received two cablegrams from Admiral Train dated Shanghai yesterday. No reference was made to having had trouble with Chinese on account of shore and shore while hunting, as cabled to the London Standard.

TO FIGHT UNION.

New York Team Owners Organize for Battle.

New York, Oct. 31.—For the purpose of fighting the international Brotherhood of Teamsters, a corporation has been organized by the New York Team Owners' association. The company is capitalized at \$100,000 under the laws of New York. Secretary Henry C. Hunter, of the new company, announces it will amalgamate the trucking interests in New York and New Jersey.

Scotty Not Badly Hurt.

Los Angeles, Oct. 31.—Walter Scott, the Death Valley miner, who was thrown from an automobile last night, while running at 20 miles an hour, is not dangerously hurt as was at first reported. Further examination disclosed no injuries likely to prove permanent and although severely injured, he will recover.

WRECK VICTIMS IMPROVE.

No More Fatalities From the California Limited Smash.

Kansas City, Oct. 31.—All of the thirty persons injured yesterday in the wreck on the outskirts of Kansas City on the westbound California limited passenger train on the Santa Fe railway, will recover. At different hospitals in this city it was stated today that all the injured will be cared for with improving. Several of the slightly hurt were able to leave the hospitals today and continued their journey west. The total dead numbers thirteen.

LINE-UP OF TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS

Seven States Will Choose Their Officials.

SIX GREAT CITIES ALSO
ENGAGED IN WARM CAMPAIGNS

Interest of the Nation Centers in Results in New York City, San Francisco and Pennsylvania.

New York, Oct. 31.—Elections will be held Tuesday, November 7, in seven states and six of the larger cities. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia and Ohio, a governor and other state officers are to be chosen, and in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Nebraska minor state officers, judges or regents of the state university. In New York, Indianapolis, Louisville, Salt Lake and San Francisco a mayor and other city officers, and in Chicago, sanitary trustees and judges are to be voted for.

The democrats and populists have fused in Nebraska, the republicans and democrats against the union labor party in San Francisco, and the republicans and other parties against the democrats in Louisville.

In Pennsylvania there has been a miscellaneous endorsement of the republican and democratic candidates. The prohibitionists have a ticket in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Nebraska, New York, Indianapolis, Salt Lake, Rhode Island, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and Indianapolis; the socialist labor party in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and Indianapolis; the municipal ownership party in New York; and the American party in Salt Lake.

There are six candidates for mayor in New York, all four in Indianapolis. Following are the nominations made by the different parties:

Massachusetts.

Republican—Governor, Curtis Guild, Jr.; lieutenant governor, Eben S. Draper; secretary of state, William M. Chittenden; treasurer and receiver general, Arthur B. Chapin; auditor, Henry E. Turner; attorney general, Dana M. Johnson.

Democratic—Governor, Charles W. Bartlett; lieutenant governor, Henry M. Whitney; secretary of state, Henry B. Little; treasurer and receiver general, Daniel J. Deherly; auditor, Patrick J. Ashe; attorney general, John D. Leahy.

Prohibition—Governor, Willard O. Smith; lieutenant governor, John H. Wythe; secretary of state, John S. Lewis; treasurer and receiver general, C. H. Albright; auditor, H. B. Griffin; attorney general, Allen Coffin.

Socialist—Governor, James F. Cannon; lieutenant governor, Patrick Mahoney; secretary of state, Charles C. Hitebeck; treasurer and receiver general, David S. Broderick; auditor, Ambrose Miles; attorney general, John W. Wines; Sherman.

Socialist Labor—Governor, William H. Carroll; lieutenant governor, Thomas P. Brennan; secretary of state, Morris E. Luther; treasurer and receiver general, Joao Claudino; auditor, G. O. Fredrick; attorney general, John H. Hess.

Rhode Island.

Republican—Governor, George H. Utter; lieutenant governor, Frederick H. Jackson; secretary of state, Charles T. Bennett; attorney general, William B. Graffunder; general treasurer, Walter A. Read.

Democratic—Governor, Lucius F. C. Garvin; lieutenant governor, James H. Thayer; secretary of state, Frank E. Fitzsimmons; attorney general, Thomas A. Carroll; general treasurer, Albert H. Olney.

Prohibition—Governor, Vernon E. Hefner; lieutenant governor, Horace M. Ralph; secretary of state, William H. Holston; attorney general, Thomas H. Peabody; general treasurer, Burlington M. Briggs.

Socialist Labor—Governor, Thomas F. Herrick; lieutenant governor, David J. Moran; secretary of state, Everett L. Bowers; attorney general, Charles Lofredo; general treasurer, Moses Passafiume.

Socialist—Governor, Warren A. Carpenter; lieutenant governor, John W. Higgins; secretary of state, Henry E. Thomas; attorney general, John Burton; general treasurer, Joseph E. Arnold.

Pennsylvania.

Republican—Treasurer, J. Lee Plummer; justice supreme court, John Stewart; judges superior court, Chas. E. James A. Beaver, George B. Orady.

Democratic—William H. Berry, judge superior court, John B. Head, Homer L. Cordery.

Socialist—Treasurer, R. B. Ringler; justice supreme court, Edward Kruppinger; judges superior court, F. L. Schwaner, Hugh Ayres, C. F. Foley.

Socialist Labor—Treasurer, J. Drugman; justice supreme court, E. R. Mackley; judges superior court, A. A. Grant, S. R. Rager, H. Spittal.

The republican nominees for treasurer and justice supreme court are endorsed by the democrats, citizens party, independent and the Lincoln party. The republican nominees for judges of the superior court (the majority party can elect one judge) were endorsed by the democrats, citizens party, and the democratic candidates by the independents.

Maryland.

For Commissioner—Democratic—Governor, T. Atkinson; prohibition, Henry M. McCullough; prohibition, R. Henry Holme.

New York.

For Mayor—Democratic, George B. McClellan; prohibition, William E. Byrne; municipal ownership, William Randolph Hearst; prohibition, John

MAY BE NO PUNISHMENT FOR CHORUS GIRL'S SLAYERS

Pittsburg, Oct. 31.—Morris Nathan, arrested here in connection with the Winthrop suit case mystery, voluntarily left the city tonight at 11 o'clock for Boston in the custody of Silas P. Smith, of the Massachusetts state constabulary.

Nathan is Sick.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 31.—The condition of Morris Nathan, the young man in custody here charged with complicity in the Winthrop dress suit case mystery, is serious. He has a high fever and is practically a physical wreck.

Little credence is placed by superintending detectives McQuaid in the report that members of the "Shepard King" company knew much more concerning Miss Geary's death than they have told. Kinross, Wright, Loomer's Japanese valet and stage director, Stan Forest, both close friends of Nathan, have been pretty frank in all their statements to the detectives, and the authorities are satisfied that the truth has been told. Nathan's despondency since his arrest is regarded as important by the police officials, and they are concentrating their efforts to learn just what caused it, and also to ascertain Miss Geary's physical condition when she was last seen in company of the prisoner, that they may determine whether his connection with the case extends beyond the mere fact of getting her medical assistance.

Miss Geary died, the doctor then dismembered the body and distributed portions of it in two suit cases, which were subsequently found.

The charge against the woman can only be one of manslaughter, while according to Superintendent Pierce of the local police force, it will be difficult to bring any charge against Nathan unless he should be accused of concealing a crime.

THEY WERE UNABLE TO CHARGE ANY CRIME TO NATHAN.

Boston, Oct. 31.—Chief Inspector W. B. Watts stated tonight that the doctor who dismembered the body of Susanna Geary, the suit case victim, had been located. He did not expect, however, that an arrest would be made for a day or two, intimating that the police were waiting something more definite from Morris Nathan, lover of the girl, who went to a woman and submitted to an illegal operation. The operation was not a success, but before the girl died a male physician was called in, and he attempted to save the girl's life by a second operation for peritonitis.

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